# The Intelligencer:

We happen to notice that U. S. Ten-Forty bonds are quoted at 118; in this morning's paper. This is an extraordinary price for a security that pays only 5 per cent interest in gold on its par value, and that at its present price, and the price of gold, scarcely yields 4 per cent in currency. And, too, it is all the more remark-able when we notice the declining tendency of gold of late, in which the principal and interest of these bonds are payable, and when we remember too, that the option of the Government to redeem tured. Supposing a hundred dollar Ten-Forty bond to be redeemed by the Govcy, counting principal and accrued interest, about 115, or nearly four per cent less than its selling price this morning. The difference between what the bond is selling for and what it would actually pan out if redeemed to-day, may be considered the premium the bond would natur-

ally command in specie paying times. No one can fail to remark the extra ordinary prices that government bonds command as compared with other bondsgood bonds we mean-such as solven State, county and corporation bonds, or which the interest is regularly paid. The price they cammand is not a wholesome indication. It is a sign that confidence has not been restored, and that those who have money to invest prefer to put it where it is absolutely safe, even though they receive in so doing only about twothirds the interest they might get by investing in other tolerably safe se of failures throughout the country that capital, like the animal that comes out of its hole on a certain day in February and retires again if it sees its shadow prefers hoarding itself up in govern ment bonds at present rather than take the risks of other employment. It is said that one special reason why gov best class of savings banks, trust compaforeclose their loans. The existing depreciation in city real estate in the East, nd the consequent difficulty of fixing a reliable cash value on it, has made these companies unwilling to invest in bonds and mortgages as heretofore, and hence the only thing left them is to purchase government bonds.

When this sort of thing will have an end no one is wise enough to foretell. It i the experience, however, of the financial world that capital frequently makes it biggest mistakes at the very turning point for the better in business depression. In it should be bold it is weak and timid just as before the depression set in it was bold when it should have been timid, The Rothschilds are said to have made i wanted to buy, and to buy when people generally wanted to sell, and it is recorded by so doing. The question is, are the present buyers of government bonds gnoring the Rothschild rule to their own detriment? Is it not quite possible that they are losing sight of a golden opportunity to invest money in depreciated prop erty that hereafter they will be glad to buy at a decided advance upon pres

our old friend Allen, late of the Steubenville Gazette. He cherishes the prevai ing Democratic delusion that the Republicans will nominate Grant for a third term and that then the Saints will occupy the land. Our old friend is a vetera who has seen the cup pass the Democratic lip untasted several times of late years and in our opinion the ceremony is quite likely to be repeated this year. The Re publican party, besides being a party of 'moral ideas," as it were, is not bereft of the brains that have kept it in power thus long, and will never commit a felo de se by going into the third term business Mark that, Charley. .

THE mare's nest resolution offered by our Senator Henry was up in the Senate vesterday for debate. We presume that the sage of Deer Park will by and by find out something about how business is conducted in the Treasury Department. He seems to need information on that

## The Burdett Impeachment.

On the reassembling of the court of im-peachment yesterday morning it was an-nounced that the questions asked in the nounced that the questions asked in the examination of Witness Scroggins, in relation to the statements made by John S. Burdett in his examination by the Committee of Investigation, could not properly be allowed. This decision thus an examination bour. nounced consumed the morning hour, and the court then adjourned until 22 o'clock P. M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator Dennis remarked that for him Senator Dennis remarked that for himself, it the impeachment managers could show that the statements made by John S. Burdett before the Investigating Committee were free and voluntary, and especially that they had definitely informed him that they had neither the power nor the inclination to compel him to make any statements whatever, he thought such evidence proper to be heard by the Senate. Upon this point he desired to hear the opinion of His Honor the Judge. Judge Haymond then recited accusa-

Judge Haymond then recited a some-what lengthy opinion, in which he stated that any free and voluntary testimony given by the respondent not as a witness in a legal court authorized by the Consti-tution, was proper evidence to be submit-ted to the Senate in this case. He then reviewed the constitution and powers of the Investigating Committee. That committee was empowered to summon nittee was empowered to summon tee. He was brought before the House, and still refusing to testify he was sent to jail. A writ of habeus corpus was

applied for, but withdrawn, the witness having consented to testify.

The Chair's opinion upon that case remains unchanged. The bill of rights very
properly provides that no person shall
be compelled to testify against himself in
a criminal prosecution. It is only under
this section of the Code which provides
that the vidence of a party used as a witthat the evidence of a party used as a with ness before any legal tribunal shall not be used against himself, that the State

profit or trust under the State.

The Chair therefore decided that the entry upon the proceedings should be that the admission of the testimony was over-

ruled.

Mr. N.-B. Cabell was then called to the stand on the part of the respondent, and stated that he did not remember having sent Mr. Dobbins to Mr. Burdett in relation to securing State deposits for the Merchants' Bank. At the suggestion of Manager Stuart, Mr. Cabell corrected some inaccuracies in the printed report of his testimony.

Mr. Camplen came forward and stated

that he wished to correct himself in re-gard to some statements made by him concerning the time and place of his conconcerning the time and place of inscord versation with John S. Burdett on the subject of a bonus from his bank for State deposits. After thinking the mat-ter over he had come to the conclusion that the conversation had at White Sulable to recall the time or pince at winter proposition was originally made by John S. Burdett, except that it was previous to the time at which W. T. Burdett made the draft on him. Burdett told him (Camdon) that he had the same arrangement with the Kanawha Valley Bank as had been proposed to his bank. Manager Stuart asked if John S. Burdett said anything in relation to the ownership of \$10,000 stock in the Kanawha Valley Bank, and witness answered that he did, but whether he said it belonged to him or W. S. Burdett he did not remem-

him or W. S. Burdett he did not remem-ber. Burdett, however, said that the stock was paying greater dividends than the interest on the sums borrowed by him to pay for said stock. In relation to the proposition Burdett said that the Treas-

The Managers offered in testimony me bond of the First National Bank of Parkersburg, to show what interest said bank was paying on State deposits. The counsel for the respondent wanted the document proven, and Governor Jacob was called to testify to its genuiness a was also Mr. Hedrick. Numerous friv olous and dilatory objections were made by the counsel for the respondent to th admission of the document, but its ad mission as evidence was finally settled by

# respondent ton City. GRAFTON, January 15.

Grafton, January 15.

Editors of the Intelligencer:

I had the pleasure of spending yesterday and the day before at the National Capitol. Political excitement was at fever heat over the issues involved in the Ammesty bill offered by Randall, of Pennsylvania. Both parties seemed eager for the fray. The great political battle has been fought, and each party may well look over the field and count its lost and wounded. Viewed as a parliamentary fight, Blaine has won a splendid victory. He has completely annihilated the enemy, It is freely conceded by all parties that Blaine completely overreached and out-

they have seen led into a trap and unnecessarily sear-fixed.

It is possible, however, that Mr. Blaine
has made a political mistake. It is
thought by many that he is not in harmony with the magnanimous sentiment ept Jeff, Davis, He is fully convinced th

cuse for withholding amnesty from Jeff.
Davis and if he be correct as to fact, his
course is not only justifiable, but deserves
the commendation of the civilized world. course is not only justifiable, but deserves
the commendation of the civilized world.
The Republican party has no disposition to reopen the questions arising out
of the late rebellion. These questions
have passed from politics into history,
where by common consent, they should
remain. If Ben Hill and his lik experjence any neguliar pleasure from the ience any peculiar pleasure from the memory of their "deeds of valor," let them enjoy it; they have nothing else left to them. History will do justice to the brave men of the Union. They are too brave to be vindictive.

brave men of the Union. They are too brave to be vindictive.

"The soldier braves death for a fancifal wreath, When in glory's romantic career, Yet he heads o'er the foe, when in battle laid low, And bathes every wound with a tear."

We understand Mr. Blaine to be in perfect accord with his party. His only objections to Jeff. Davis being, his responsibility for the atrocity and crimes of Andersonville and Libby.

The Democrats made two grand mistakes in the fight over this bill. First. Randall should not have had charge of it He is a blundering demagogue. He ought to have seen at a glance that the bill could not pass as prepared, and accepted Blaine's amendment under protest. Had he been actuated by a sincere desire to benefit those requiring the assistance of the bill, he would have done so. Their next mistake was in permitting Ben Hill to make a speech. Hill is one of the most indis creet and intemperate speakers in the House. It is said that his more conservative friends spent most of the night the House. It is said that his more con-servative friends spent most of the night before with him imploring him to refrain from saying anything that would be of fensive. But he has furnished the Republfrom saying anything that would be offensive. But he has furnished the Republcan party with a most excellent campaign
document. There was a great deal of
grumbling and dissatisfaction among
Democrats at the turn matters took. They
feel that they have met the enemy and
ho is not their's. The Democrats have no
recognized leader. Indeed they have
very poor material to select one from.
There are but few men of experience
and ability on that side of the House.
A very large majority of them were not
"cut out" for Congressmen. They reminded me very much of the Democratic
ticket of this State of 1870, which was
nominated to be defeated. Many of the
Democratic Congressmen would have
been refused nominations had it been
imagined they could be elected.

imagined they could be elected.

Many of the Republican members are men of large experience and unques-tioned ability. The contests in the House are contests between brain and numbers. Brain has now the victory on the annesty bill, and is likely to be suc-cessful whenever and wherever they

the amnesty bill, and is likely to be suc-viction contact with each other.

I heard Mr. Boutwell's reply to Sen-issent is sent is sent is sent is sent our good-natured Senator was trying to

Armory at Harper's Ferry in 1860 had not been paid their hard carned wages. This would be most excellent capital for Charles in Jefferson county. The matter was at once investigated, to ascertain whether it was true that any of these men had not been paid, and if not why. The investigation brings the Hon. Mr. F. to grief. It is ascertained that just before Harper's Ferry was occupied by the Confederate troops, that a U. S. Paymaster by the name of Murphy was sent there to pay the employees at the armory; that Murphy instead of paying the men took the money and went into the Confederate arms and a further investigation disover \$100,000. Rather expensive bun comb this. It is said that Mr. F. is now decidedly opposed to investigation. Look around a little, brother E., you might

# The Sabbath Question.

Editors Intelligencer:

That the view which I presented in my last article has the sanction of the Saviour's authority is clear from his declaration that the Sabbath was made for man. Notice the import of the language. He does not say it was made for the Patriarchal or the Jewish dispensations, but for man. He was accused of violating the law of the Sabbath. He does not say that the law was abroarded and that He but, on the contrary, shows that what He had done was no violation of the Fourt preters, who had always held that work of necessity and of mercy were lawful on the Sabbath day, and had practiced accordingly. He also claims the right to construe it with authority, declaring Himself to be Lord also of the Sabbath. that is, He by whom it had been ordained objections considered.

It has been objected to this view, that we have no account of the Sabbath dur-ing the Patriarchal dispensation, nor until the introduction of the Jewish economy, a period of two thousand years We account for this by the exceeding brevity of the Scripture narrative and

JUDICIAL EVIDENCE. We are not, however, without evidence that the institution was known during this period. Of Noah, we read that he was a just man, and that he walked with God. If I am right then in my former articles, we should expect from the above. language concerning him, to find Noal observing the Sabbath. Accordingly we read, Gen. vii. chapter:

When the waters were abating Non-sent forth a dove, which returned. An he stayed yet other seven days, and sent forth a dove, which returned with an olive leaf in her mouth. And he stayed yet other seven days, and sent her forth, and she returned not. What, I would ask is the significance of this frequent reference to the seventh day? Again we find that all the nations of antiquity thus divided time into weeks, which, without reference to the Sabbath, being a purely arbitrary division, would be hard to account for.

HEATHEN ENOWLEIGH OF THE SABBATI After the deliverance of the Israelites from their bondage in Egypt, whilst they were journeying toward Sinai, having been miraculously supplied with foot, the Lord sending them "the bread of heaven," or manna, day by day, we read Exod, 22d, that on the 6th day they gathered twice the usual daily allowance. Exod, 22d, that on the 6th day they gathered twice the usual daily allowance. And the rulers of the congregation came to Moses, and he said unto them: "This is that the Lord halt said, to-morrow is the rest of the Holy Sabbath unto the Lord," Yer. 25, and Moses said, cat that oday, for to-day is a Sabbath unto the Lord. To-day ye shall not find it in the field. Here the Sabbath is spoken of not as a new unbeard of thing, but as of some as a new unheard of thing, but as of some thing that had been well known to them. Moses refers to it as the Sabbath of the Moses refers to it as the Sabbath of the Lord; that is of Divine authority. The Lord also gives his sanction to this claim, working two distinct miracles for that purpose. First in preserving from decay that which had been collected on the sixth day for Sabbath day use; and, secondly, in withholding on the Sabbath, the daily supply in the field. The account informs us that the econic gathered. the daily supply in the head. The so-count informs us that the people gathered on the sixth day a double supply, not-withstanding their previous experience that it would not keep over a day, and it was only when the matter had been re-ferred to Moses by their rulers that he announced to them the Sabbath of the announced to their the Sabata of the Lord, approving of what they had done as necessary to the proper observance of the Sabbata.

the Sabbath.

This clearly shows that the law of the Sabbath was known to the people before the giving of the decalogue. GIVING OF THE LAW AT SINAL

This brings us to Sinai, and the giving

of the law.

The only other argument that I shall adduce to show that the Sabbath was adduce to show that the Sabbath was known to the Patriarchs, is found in the use of the word remember, as prefixed to the 4th Commandment. This implies that this was not a new law, but simply the incorporation of an old law into the decalogue. (And the inference from the use of this word is, that during their hard bondage in Egypt the Israelites had almost forgotten this law.

### The Complaints about Gas Bills Under the caption "The Gas Burden

ring some very heavy charges against the of the above nan ed article says that afte of the above named actions as a manager through inquiry, the conclusion is inevitable that there is a fraud or ignorance somewhere, and that the citizens of Wheeling want to know which it is.

That there is ignorance somewhere is

raise a tempest in a tea-kettle. The subject matter of his remarks, if based upon lacts, would have startled the country, and doubtless the Senator expected to create a sensation; but Senator Boutwell, the matter; but would address his work of which the matter; but would address his association between the matter; but would address his association between the matter; but would address his association process.

lacts, would have startled the country, and doubtless, the Senator expected to create a sensation; but Senator Boutwell, in a few words of explanation, took all the wind out of his sails. Senator Davis does not usually miss the mark so far, I was greatly gratified to know he stoods of air with his brother Senators. Pick your flint, Senator, and try it again.

It is very amusing to watch the course of Senator Davis and, the would-be-Senator Faulkner. Each is fully determined to do more for his constituents than the other. When one attempts to create a sensation the other follows suit. As soon as Faulkner ascertained that Davis would offer a sensational resolution on the condition of the treasure, he began to seek something to make him an equal amount, of capital. He thereupon offered a resolution, with much flourish of trumpets, inquiring why the poor men who had worked for the Government at the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry in 1830 had not been paid their hard carned wages? gas has been reduced from \$2.80 to \$2.30
per thousand feet. Now, such loose and sugue testimony would not be accepted in any court of justice in the United States. He fails to specify a single case, taking merely the loose statement of some dissatisfied citizen who would perhaps compalain if the gas were given the safe or nothing, because the trustees had failed to put ornamenal chandellers with patent burners into their houses at the city's expense. If the writer of the aforesaid article wishes to establish his charge, he must make a regulating the practice of the courts of to establish his charge, he must make a very different investigation from that which he professes to have made. He ticular case; that in all cases where the which he professes to have made. He ticular case; that in all cases where the must calculate the increased pressure broduced by the addition of a 12 inch main to the S inch main previously used; he must bring up a 'number of cases in which an accurate calculation has been made, properly certified, of how many hours the parties burned their gas in December, 1875; he must, moreover, ascertain how many additional burners have been used by the aloresaid here to the Whole on the state of the Union, Wood in the Chair) on the centennial appropriation bill, and was addressed by the aloresaid here to the Whole on the state of the Union, when the forget to the Whole on the state of the Union, the content of the Whole on the state of the Union, the state of the Whole on th rance as to everything properly constituted authorities in a polite and gentlemanly manner, I can assure him that no efforts will be spared weeks before he cools his pinions in the spray of the broad Pacific. And yet, he

trouble to inspect the books, which are at all times open to those desiring in-formation. The meters can also be exformation. The meters can also be examined by the immates of the houses, and any man with half an ounce of brains can learn how to read a gas meter in ten minutes. The yague and unaubstantial charges contained in that article are altogether unworthy of notice, and a reply was entirely unnecessary. Nevertheless was entirely unnecessary. Nevertheles the Trustees are anxious that the people should be satisfied, and we have volun

cered this reply in order to let the com-nunity know that we desire to see justice

Any civil inquiry, made in a gentle-nanty manner to the properly consti-nted authorities, will meet with a prompt and, I hope, satisfactory response.

JUSTICE.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Suspended. London, January 19.—Sar rd & Son, extensive grocer merchants in iverpool, have suspended. Linbilities

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 19 .- The Reichsonses DERLING, January, 19.—The Heichsonzei-rannounces that in consequence of the terman representations the Spanish Gov-nment has by telegraph ordered the overnment of the Phillipine Islands to lease the German schoofer Minna, hich was seized by a Spanish gunboat at October.

## WASHINGTON. 1916

Fraudulent Candidates.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCES

HOUSE. Washington, January 19.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Blaine offered a resolution callit

transer of mass within the railroad limits, allowed to the Union soldiers. Adopted.

The Speaker then called on the committee for a report.

Mr. Sprague introduced a constitutional approach specifier.

side. Alluding to the suggestion that the House by its vote on Holman's resolution,

weeks before he cools his pinions in the spray of the broad Pacific. And yet, he said, we are told that the people shall not be taxed at the rate of three and a half cents for the country's birthday. He hoped that the bill would pass. He hoped that his Southern friends would not allow this opportunity to pass without proving to the North that they have as much pride in the Fourth of July as any other nen.

the bill and gave as one of the controlling motives in his own mind this reason: A great and protracted civil war, with the long controversy which led to it, and a long controversy which led to it, and a system of reconstruction measures just as disastrous as the war, have so wrenched and disturbed the constitution and have so perverted the principles of civil liberty and just government as to make a serious, and, carnest recurrence to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution and of the spirit and genius of the government a paramount necessity.

Mr. Frye supported the bill.

shall be made by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman said; A Senator speaking in this body about a matter which affected the pablic credit should be exceedingly careful as to what he says. Any state-state derogatory to our public accounts affected the public good more keenly than anything else. He denied that there was adjacenaged in the public debt to the when his administration commenced and Mr. Boutwell entered the Treasury the statements were enlarged for the information of the public. They have been tention of the public at the committee on Finance, that committee the would do the best it could, but he would now only the indians the whole country the would very much prefer to have a special committee appointed and let the Senator from West Virginia look for himself. The business of the Treasury in gand desperate Modes murdered Grant Canby and three of his colleagues the cause of their race, religious or political propositions. When some twenty stary in care age that where men are treated as villians and vagabonds and subjected to wicked oppression from society family three of his colleagues the cause of their crimes, was an discussion of the public. They have been hat the many white men had been murdered but little inducement to be honest, and the committee on Finance, that committee appointed and let the Senator from West Virginia look for himself. The business of the Treasury in a large nortion would have clampaded very sarely in every age that where men are treated as villians and vagabonds. The quest constitution of the public. They have been made outcasts from society that if the investigation to find the common enjoyments of itie they have but little inducement to be honest, and the committee outcasts from society that if the indians he whole country would have clampaded vergeanded vergea

ould vote for the special committee, but

munds) would be adopted. He said next to the liberty of this country was its credit and the people were exceedingly sensitive in regard to it. It was right of the people without regard to party to know if they had been blundering in the Treasury. If it was true that there had been such blundering it was fraud.

Pending the discussion Mr. Sherman moved that the resolution of Mr. Davis be laid aside in order that the Senator from Indiana (Morton) might call up his resolution in regard to the Mississippi election, and submit remarks which he was propared to d. Agreed to.

\*\*SANSHECOS.[510]\*\*

\*\*WASHINGTON.[510]\*\*

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moral training, and their condition, which is in many respects unhappy, is imputed to them as a crime. It must be admitted that slavery was a bad training school, not only intellectually but morally. The cruel and inhuman laws which made it a penitentiary offence to teach colored children to read and write have borne their fruits, which have, like the apples of the Dead Sea, turned to ashes upon the lips of those who enacted them. It is written that the sins of the fathers are visited on ginia, and said there was no ground for that the sins of the fathers are visited on such statement. He (Sherman) would be glad to have the Senator from West Virginia (Davis) go to the Treasury God that the inventors of these laws and examine the 'books there for himself. He argued that if the Senator I would that the cup of bitterness could had read the finance reports and compared the different statements he would South, but that is not possible under divertible to the work of the statements he would south, but that is not possible under divertible to the work of the statements he would south, but that is not possible under divertible to the work of the statements he would south, but that is not possible under divertible to the work of the statements he would south but that is not be statement as the work of the statement of t hope to escape all the evil consequences resulting from it. It is the merest folly sinking fund bonds were not included in one statement, but were in another. The total debt on the let of July, 1870, after deducting the coin and currency, sinking fand bonds, &c., was \$2,380,385,099, people in the Southern States. The ovidence in found in thousands of depositions by the honorable Senator from West Virginia (Davis). Before the administration of President Grant the public debt statements were very meagre, but helicae, that week there is reason to the south and in the interest of the south and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south, and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south, and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south and the south and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south and the south and in the current statement of hundreds of newer processing the south and the south

Department was extensive and complicated. He had very often heard it said that the manner of keeping accounts in the Treasury should be changed, but lie hought it would be a serious matter to improve on the plan of Alexander Hamilton, Gallatin, and other noted financiers.

When the Virginius was note-the spanish government and was captured by a Spanish cruiser and some 50 of the crewaried by a cruiser and

negroes had conspired to murdo men and the wales -

partment, the pending question being on the motion of Edmunds to strike out a special committee and insert "the Committee on Finance," so the investigation shall be made by the Finance Committee.

were opposed to this course, bit were of the nation; and I shall show hereafter that all the real grounds of complaint which they had against the Republican State government of Mississippi were nounced for their ignorance and want of instead of a special committee. trivial, almost contemptible, when com-pared with the wickedness and enormi-ties which distinguished the government of that State while in the hands of the

of that State while in the hands of the Democrats before the war.

Mr. Morton referred to the strocities committed by the Ku-Klex, and said that the passage of the Enforcement Act and the prosecutions under it had the effect to break up the Ku-Klux organization throughout the South and gave comparative peace and security in soveral of the Southern States for two or these years. The suspension of the writ gave comparative peace and security in several of the Southern States for two or three years. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President in certain counties in South Carolina thad a magnetic influence and many of the most desperate mernis that and other States immediately ran away, some of whom have but recently returned. The white liners of that State, yielding the only principles they recognize, force and fear, suspended their operations and have only recovered their courage since the election in Mississippi, which they are now declaring their purpose to repeat and make a basis of their canwass in 1876. It seems nover examination was about three weeks, and their soldiers. When the Mexican rooters was not an accountant in the United States who could take the finance reports and the debt statement and come within fifty million dollars of the amount of the public debt.

In his opinion there should be three departments in the Treasury; one of public accounts, another of commerce and a third of public labor. There was something wrong in making up the accounts of the government and there should be a counts of the government and there should be a change.

The government of the United States is the white line, it is believed has the sympathy of the Democracy in every Southern State, and I fear to a considerable rotted on of the property of Texas. But when a hundred negroes are murdered in indobt as to the purpose. This is to oft the government and there should be a change. if the whole purpose of this resolution
Mr. Alkins, of Tennessee, asked Harrison whether he meant that the gentlemen who opposed the bill were disloyal
to the Government.

Mr. Harrison—Not by any means.
Mr. Atkins—I hope not. I hope no
such test will be made. We have heard
enough of that.

Mr. Harrison—Hold and fight myself,
but I have read history sufficiently sufficiently
to know that the brase men who did fight
are always the first to "join hands across
the bloody chasm."

Mr. Atkins—I am willing to "join
hands across the bloody chasm."

Mr. Atkins—I am willing to "join
hands across the bloody chasm."

Mr. Atkins—I hope hot.

Mr. Obria spice in opposition to
the bill as unconstitutional. He said he
all pledged his word to his constituents
in Pittsburgh that he would vote against
very subsidy, and this was a "subside the was the servery on the form on the foot and in the galaries' report had been changed, and further that
the new table of 1870 did not agreed with
the Register's report, but since then, the
tery subsidy, and this was a subside the complete on the foot and in the galaries' report, but since then, the
tery subsidy, and this was a subside the controlling
Mr. Regan (Texus) spoke in favor of
the bill and gave as one of the controlling
Mr. Regan (Texus) spoke in favor of
the bill and gave as one of the controlling
motivea, in his own mind this reason:

Mr. Frelinghuysen hoped the amend
the bloody of this controlling of
the bill and gave as one of the controlling
motive and has own mind this reason:

Mr. Frelinghuysen hoped the amend
the planes on the foot and in the galaries' report, but since then, the
regand the progress from year year to the
south, and ignore the attroction even under the
worse than their first. That the Democratic party of this country was its credit
and the progression of the bill.

Mr. Regan (Texus) spoke in favor of
the bill and gave as one of the controlling
motive and his over the progression of the controlling
the planes on the floor and in the galaries' report should to civil and political equality of the colored peopled is contradicted by their cally life, by their history in the past and their aspirations in the future, and when they get physical power, regardless of Constitutional provisions or Congressional energenests, they will hurt them from the platform of equality and reduce, them to a vassalage but one remove from slavery: He referred to the white line policy adopted by the Democracy of the South, and affirmed that it was established by the Democratic party immediately after the termination of the was rand never have a conclusively proven members of it and guilty. Victims of their infamous crimes were covered with the most infamous falsehoods. Against the was a tablished by the Democracy of the South, and affirmed that it was established by the Democracy of the South, and affirmed that it was established by the Democracy of the south, and affirmed that it was established by the Democracy of the south, and the province of the south, and the south of the sout